

The specimens you call Stems rubra
are of the S. Oregona of Nuttall.

I have another which may be the rubra.
The extract from my letter on the
species, I have marked out as I
have since made further observations
on the trees and am writing some-
thing more particular respecting their
distribution &c. On Dr. Suckley's Ca-
grassae from Steilacoom I may remark
that in my collections there last sum-
mer, I could only distinguish two
purple Oenotherae, well marked by their
leaves and capsules - I rather think the
specimens of his labeled Oe Lindleyi
and quadricubera, are one, and the
Oe lepidota and rimosa the other -

Epilobium latum I never saw there
or in the territory, (his spec has no
flowers) E. minutum I think is only
a degenerate form of some other -

Both genera vary exceedingly from
the soil and moisture they grow in -
Shall I send the plants back to you?
or the herb.?
Prof. Gray } Respectfully yours
J. C. Cooper

Hoboken N.J. May 27th

Dear Sir

The bale of plants
from you arrived safely, and the
Infs. came yesterday - I have been
looking them over and find but few
corrections necessary on my part -

Two of Dr. S.'s plants viz Madaria,
sacumata & Florackia decumbens had
got ^{accidentally} among mine, but are not in the
list of mine - Asindelia integrifolia:

the only specimens I find are mine, but
labeled from Dr. Suckley - probably he
did not find it at Steilacoom at all,
and I have taken the liberty to mark
it out of his list - It grows only in
salt meadows which he did not explore.

Attagalus Cooperi - I am much obliged
for the honor - and if there are many should
like a specimen - None are among these -

The Asarum floribundum seems to me

scarcely distinct from *S. Canadense*
I have flowering specimens —

Dr Buckley's spec. of *Pinus inops*

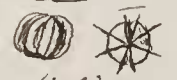
I suppose is what Nuttall calls *P. com-*
^{in his cont. of Michx.}
tosta — common on the western seacoast
and in sandy prairies of the interior

The *Lilium* (*Canadense*?) grows there
much taller, has smaller flowers and
larger leaves — It struck me as quite
distinct — It also grows in dry ground

I should hardly take the large *Sin-*
dalcea malvaeflora from the marshes
of the coast, for the "small form" ^{of same} collec-
ted by me on the Cascade Mts — especi-
ally as I have never seen it anywhere
between these localities — In the first
situation it grows 6 ft. high? Your descrip-
tion in *Fl. N. St.* gives however *Wahlamet R.*
but size only 1-2 ft. My mountain specimen
seems to agree with Nuttall's *S. Oregon.*

Psittalia cerasiformis — always was a
knotty subject to me — I supposed it to
be one of the *Celastraceae*; it has ~~some~~
resemblance to *Staphylea trifolia*, and the flower
seems to agree with that order. I never

examined the fruit —

Siquidium Setchellii — I suspected
this but it has not the peculiar flavor
of that plant — *Cymopterus littoralis*
I studied much on this but could not
make the fruit agree with that genus
I sent ripe fruit among some of my col-
lections to Wash. but probably would now
have some trouble in finding them
The shape & size are near this 
The vittae I think I could not distinguish.

Dr Torrey mentions that it is among
the Expl. Exped. coll. of Wilkes —

I sent in that lot, a curious *Castilleja*?
which I do not find now and no ac-
count of it — The floral envelopes were
yellow tipped with white, the whole
plant very different from the others which
you have labelled *C. pallida* — I only
found it on the seacoast — The *hyssica*
you call *Californica* is I think different —
It is entirely scutellif, while the common
Calif. species is strongly cented and coarse
in appearance, though not unlike it —